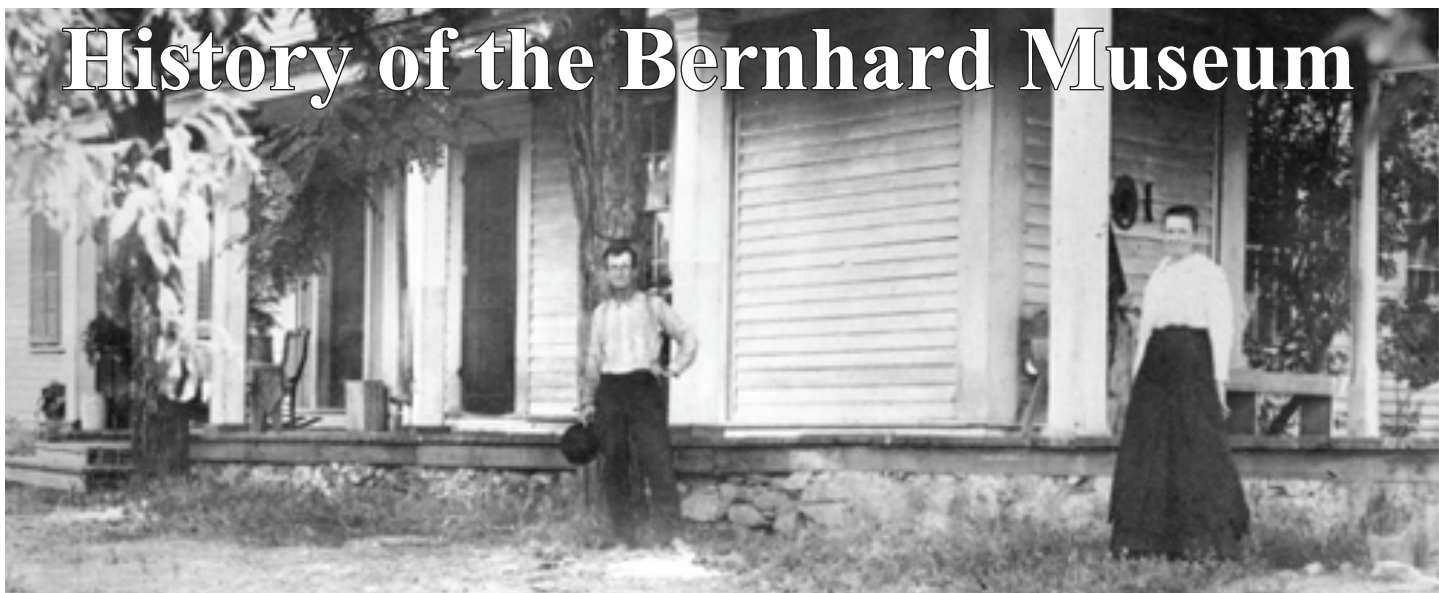




Living History Student Activity

Working on the Farm

History of the Bernhard Museum



The Bernhard Museum Complex consists of three historic structures on approximately 1.5 acres. The history of the complex mirrors the economic transitions of Placer County. The main building was constructed in 1851 during the California Gold Rush and was operated as an inn. The proprietors, George Bishop and John Long named it the “Travelers Rest.”

The property transitioned from a business to a private residence in 1858. Eliza Caruthers bought the home and land in 1864 after George Bishop lost the property in a public auction. Caruthers lived in the home until 1868 when it was purchased by Bernhard Bernhard whom the property is named after.

Bernhard emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania and later moved to St. Louis, Missouri. After hearing of the gold discovery he traveled via the Isthmus of Panama to Placer County in 1852. Like many other gold seekers he turned to a profession other than gold mining. He acquired a teaming business, transporting goods. His wife Rosa joined him in Auburn a few years later.

After purchasing the estate in 1868 Bernhard established himself as a fruit grower. Apples, pears and figs were among the many different fruits grown there. He also utilized an existing vineyard on the property to make wine and brandy. Half of the vineyard produced table grapes. He built a stone wine cellar in 1874 and added a processing building in 1881.

Grandson George Barkhaus lived in the house until his death in 1956. His brother Benjamin inherited the property and sold what remained of the parcel to the 20th Agricultural District in 1958. In 1973, Placer County negotiated for the Bernhard house as a potential museum site. Local residents raised the funds for the building’s restoration, which took 10 years and \$250,000 to complete. The Museum opened to the public in 1982. The present carriage barn was added in the 1990s to house wagons and carriages owned by the Museums and the Native Sons of the Golden West. The Living History Program started in 1996.

Work on the Farm Activity

Woodworking

Early community families needed skills for working with wood. While tasks such as chopping down trees and building a home were often a community effort, making items for the farm was the responsibility of the male members of the household. Family members learned how to use tools such as saws, hammers, planes, screwdrivers, and clamps. They transformed blocks of wood into useful household utensils with the use of chisels, gouges, and awls.

In the 1800s, as the fruit industry increased in Placer County, so did the need for packing crates to transport the produce to market. Wood for fruit crate materials is made from sugar pine trees and is used while still green. The green wood is wood that has been recently cut and has not had time to “season” or dry.

Woodworking Word Search

P G C D W W F E V Y K D E O R
L Q C F Z P D K Y A P O M P V
A G S S O H S E W H M N O B J
C O W R Q C G H D J J K R H J
E R C A M I F A R M B K M O S
R B G S S I N M A X P I U S R
P S D G P W O D W T G N Y R N
X N X A F N M X U O Z B O B T
M O K R X T Q W Z S O U Z O V
U O R L K M S C L T T D W B N
S Z G U V R O C Q M U R P M C
L A G R I C U L T U R E Y R X
O N P D F T I U R F A B A H O
O X U X I B E Q W O R T O H C
T Z B Q O H E I V V E V S V O

Vocabulary

Find these words in the word search:

Agriculture: cultivating plants and livestock.

Crate: a slatted wooden case used for transporting or storing goods.

Crop: a cultivated plant that is grown as food.

Farm: an area of land and its buildings used for growing crops and rearing animals.

Fruit: the sweet and fleshy product of a tree or other plant that contains seed and can be eaten as food.

Industry: economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.

Placer: a county in Northern California, or a type of gold that has eroded out of the mountain.

Shook: a set of wood pieces for making a box.

Tools: a device or implement used to carry out a particular function.

Wood: the hard fibrous material that forms the trunk or branches of a tree or shrub, used for fuel or timber.

Draw a piece of fruit you would put in a fruit crate!



1889 display of Placer County Citrus in San Francisco

Work on the Farm Activity

Baking

In the 1800s many household chores centered on the kitchen's wood burning stove. Here, the enterprising housewife cooked daily meals, preserved food for future use, heated water for washing and bathing, and warmed irons for weekly laundry. Children were expected to help with many of these chores. Picking vegetables from the garden, helping with the meal, fetching water, stacking firewood, and cleaning up ashes. During the chilly winter months the kitchen stove provided much of the home's warmth. However, in the summer, chores requiring heat often relocated away from the house. The outdoor wood burning stove represented one kind of "summer kitchen."

Baking Word Search

X C V D T R F E E F A S E I P
J O A S E Y C L T T M W F A U
Q Y B H D R U T A R Z K A N D
G S S E O U M T I R I D L O M
V U X C C P J E M B A V M Y I
P I K Q U I G K E U G Z E U V
W H U H L R A K G G U V D T Q
T Q V K I Z T K C S I F T E R
Z O Q N V V B E C F B Q U L F
U X D Z L D G Z H H X A O C K
C E R B Y M T D U T E M U M D
R O F R N Z Q P R G N C K T K
C I B I C L X O N M H J K P D
O A K D T F Q A N V I X J Y G
K J W Z U H W A W U M B M A X

Vocabulary

Find these words in the word search:

Churn: a machine or container in which butter is made by agitating milk or cream.

Crock: an earthenware pot or jar.

Grinder: a machine used for grinding something.

Ice Box: a cabinet or cupboard for keeping chilled food.

Kettle: container in which water is boiled

Mold: a hollow container used to give something soft a shape.

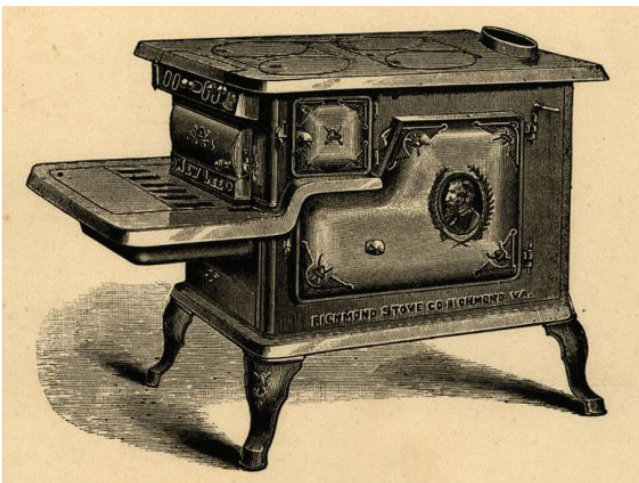
Pie Safe: a cupboard with doors featuring decorative pierced tin panels, originally designed to store pies after baking.

Pusher: a utensil used by young children to push food onto a fork or spoon while learning fine motorskills.

Sifter: a device used to separate and break up clumps in dry ingredients such as flour.

Trivet: a small metal plate placed under a hot iron or serving dish to protect a table.

Draw your favorite food!



1870s advertisement for a "New Lee" cook stove

Work on the Farm Activity

Laundry

Families in the 1800s washed all their clothes by hand. This represented a major chore for women, who commonly performed the task on Monday, perhaps to clean up Sunday clothes and dinner linens. Wash day activities often involved the whole family. The man and older sons of the house carried water pumped from the well and built a fire for heating it. The mother and older girls soaked and boiled the clothes, then scrubbed them on washboards. After thoroughly rinsing, bluing, starching, and wringing them, they hung them on a line to dry. When they were dry the women ironed them.

Ironing was a long, hot process of heating heavy irons on a stove, then pressing them over damp clothing. When the iron began to cool, it was exchanged for another hot iron. This process took hours.

Laundry Word Search

S P R L M E W S A O C Z G T R
T U O I S W W C G L Q N J P E
A I X T B L E F O N I R A O G
R F N E A H R T H U I R Q G N
C C Z M W S H I L V E V J D I
H U E E R E H B G M M D A C R
O N R L S X K P O W M P E E W
D O H L D R A O B H S A W Z L
W K I K U X U W Z I B O J Y A
H N L Z L N O R I U Z P B W D
E Z Q H Q L L J J A V B A B D
L G C U G X I U N M T H W Y C
N U R Q V E V N F C W C W D C
S D I A Q N B K F G T R J W Z
B H A T F D A S H E R M S F S

Vocabulary

Find these words in the word search:

Bluing: a household product used to improve the appearance of textiles, especially white fabrics

Clothesline: a rope to hang washed clothes to dry.

Dasher: a plunger for agitating clothes in a washing tub.

Iron: a handheld implement with a flat steel base that is heated to smooth clothes, sheets, etc.

Leavings: leftovers or scraps, usually of material from clothes that could no longer be mended.

Mend: to fix or repair.

Potash: a compound made from running water through wood ashes; used in old soap.

Starch: a powder or spray used to stiffen clothing.

Washboard: a board made of ridged wood or metal to wash clothes on.

Wringer: a device to squeeze water out of washed clothes before hanging them up to dry.

Design an outfit for going out with friends!



Laundry was hard work. Fetching buckets of water, heating them on the stove, scrubbing clothes, and wringing them out, all took a toll on the body.

Work on the Farm Activity

Leathercare

Leather is one of the earliest and most important materials used by humans. Cultures from around the world made leather into clothing, housing, boats, and containers. Preserving the hides of animals required a tanning process. The 19th century leatherworker made harnesses for horses and oxen, enabling them to pull large loads in wagons.

The harness and saddle maker was an important part of the community. He constructed and repaired harnesses, horse collars, and stage equipment. He also repaired shoes and stitched ripped seams in leather garments. His tools ranged from simple hand held cutters to sophisticated machines. Many farmers like Mr. Bernhard did their own leather repair.

Leathercare Word Search

T Y U G M Z B O U T E V E D R
S G B E Z S C I X A B D W A E
N S D R C K Q M L L J U I Y H
M D E B I R X K I U X W O H T
P I P N S D K G M K C A T D A
M C I O R O L E I M E T Q A E
D K F Z J A G E N R W V M M L
L K E L Q N H W G W E E I M T
J G N O I R O I F S Q U X M U
C Y V N V W H D A I Y E E D W
N C N A S T D W O R K D E T S
R A M L Z E I X E W X F J G N
T S A D D L E I B A D N P I T
I J L D F U N C U A K K P J L
N C P A O S E L D D A S Y S Q

Vocabulary

Find these words in the word search:

Bridle: the headgear used to control a horse, consisting of buckled straps to which a bit and reins are attached.

Harness: pieces of tack used to help hold the horse.

Hide: the skin of an animal, especially when tanned or dressed.

Leather: a material made from the skin of an animal by tanning or a similar process.

Liming: a process to separate the hair from the hide.

Reins: a long, narrow strap attached at one end to a horse's bit, typically used in pairs to guide or check a horse.

Saddle: a seat fastened on the back of a horse or other animal for riding.

Saddle Soap: saddle soap is typically made from vegetable oil, lanolin, and beeswax to condition leather.

Tack: equipment used in horseback riding.

Tanning: a process that alters animal hides into leather.

Draw a wagon!



An example of a man using tack to ride his horse.